

ELKINS SAID NO

The Secretary Declines to Run for Office.

He Refuses the Gubernatorial Nomination in West Virginia.

After Receiving a Great Ovation in the State Convention.

WEEKLY MAKING SPEECHES IN NEVADA ON HIS WAY TO LOS ANGELES—McKINLEY ADDRESSES ANOTHER IMMENSE NEBRASKA AUDIENCE.

By Telegram to The Times.

HENNINGTON (W. Va., Aug. 3.)—[By the Associated Press.] The Republican State Convention met here today. John A. Holt was temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed and recess taken.

At the afternoon session Secretary of War Elkins was made permanent chairman, and addressed the convention on national issues and praised Harrison.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted. The platform especially indorses protection; rejoices that the tariff is not involved in the Homestead affair; opposes such invasions by Pinkertons and assures the people that there will be no deputy marshals at the polls in West Virginia this year.

After the adoption of the platform nominations for Governor began. An effort was made to nominate Elkins by acclamation, but he would not entertain the motion. Atkinson, Duval, Denegre, Morris, David and Cooper were nominated, with Elkins as the only man who could unite the party. Then came an outburst of cheering and Elkins was nominated by acclamation.

At the night session Secretary Elkins announced that it would be impossible for him to accept. The call of counties for nominations then continued and a dozen more candidates were placed in nomination. Finally, when the first ballot began, three of the candidates were withdrawn. Before the conclusion of the ballot all other candidates withdrew in favor of Davis, who was nominated by acclamation.

J. S. Hyer was nominated for Auditor on the first ballot, after which the convention adjourned until 9 a.m.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

Daniel W. Lawler Nominated for Governor—Fusion Not Acceptable.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn., Aug. 3.)—[By the Associated Press.] The Democratic State Convention met here this afternoon. Fred Jacques of Duluth was appointed temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed and recess taken. At the afternoon session the temporary organization was made permanent and the opposition to Daniel W. Lawler of Ramsey having disappeared he was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The platform adopted indorses Cleveland and the national platform; calls attention to the Homestead riots as instances of the evils of protection; denounces the combination of the Republican Legislature and grain elevator companies of Minnesota, whereby farmers are robbed of the fruits of their hard labor, and favors free and open markets. It opposes State interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children; favors State legislation looking to better country roads; indorses the six-year term for President and election by direct vote of the people. It calls the attention of the people to the fact that the general wealth of the northern part of the State is not bearing its just share of the public burdens; that non-resident millionaires own iron mines, a moderate estimate of whose value is \$20,000,000, and pay less than \$8000 per annum in taxes. In exchange for the votes of 2000 employees coerced into voting the Republican ticket the Republican party has contrived to perpetuate this system. The platform demands that this condition of things be rectified.

Recess was taken until evening.

At the night session Harry Hawkins of Carroll county, nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor. For Secretary of State H. B. Martin of Hennepin county, the nominee of the People's party, was placed in nomination. Being miles to see him and because county was also placed in nomination. Many delegates announced that they did not want to support any one but a Democrat and before half the roll had been called Nelson's nomination was made unanimous.

For Judges of the Supreme Court W. Daniel Buck and Thomas Cantu were nominated by acclamation. The convention then adjourned.

WEAVER IN NEVADA.

MAKING SPEECHES IN THE SAGEBRUSH STATE AND BOUND FOR LOS ANGELES.

WADSWORTH (Nev., Aug. 3.)—[By the Associated Press.] A large delegation of the silver party of Nevada met Gen. Weaver, the People's party nominee for President, at Wells, Nev., this morning and escorted him through the State. He received an ovation at every station, people coming miles to see him and hear him speak. He delivered five speeches, which were received with the wildest enthusiasm. At Eiko, Carlin, Winnemucca and Lovelock he was greeted with bands of music, the roar of cannon and firing of anvils. He will speak tomorrow morning in Reno, in the afternoon in Virginia City, and leave for Los Angeles in the evening.

ALABAMA'S DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY (Ala., Aug. 3.)—The new Legislature of Alabama is overwhelmingly straight Democratic. In the Senate, twenty-two of the thirty-three members are supporters of Jones and the regular State ticket. In the House, 61 out of 100 are of the same faith.

BEZARDS BY (Mass., Aug. 3.)—Cleveland expresses himself as highly pleased over the result of the election in Alabama. Gov.-elect Jones telegraphed Mr. Cleveland today, assuring him of his overwhelming victory in November.

Gov. McKinley Speaks Again.

LINCOLN (N.Y., Aug. 3.)—Gov. McKinley arrived here today and at 4 o'clock this afternoon was tendered a reception. He delivered a tariff speech tonight on the State House grounds before 25,000 people. He declared that money may be raised by taxing people as during the war by the Henry George plan. This seemed to be the Democratic plan this year. The Republicans, he said, do not believe in taxing their own people so long as they can find other people to tax.

HE REMINISCED IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA (Neb., Aug. 3.)—A special to the Bee from Kearney, Neb., says: "The plan to defer the nominating of a State ticket until tomorrow will probably prove successful and the Independent State convention will adjourn this evening after having perfected a temporary organization. Five thousand people attended the 'Sixth District Congressional Convention this morning in a tent at Lake Kearney and cheered lustily when Omar M. Kem was renominated for Congress. The same crowd that was fighting Van Wyck opposed Kem, and his success is another indication that Van Wyck will surely be nominated for Governor."

This evening after a long wrangle the State convention began the nomination of several candidates for Presidential electors being presented.

REPUBLICANS IN SECRET COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—At the headquarters of the Republican National Committee a conference was held tonight between Chairman Carter, Whiteley, Reid, J. Sloan Fassett, and other prominent leaders. It was rumored that headquarters that Fassett had been present on behalf of Platt, and that all grievances had been adjusted. None of the gentlemen present would speak of the proceedings, however.

THE IDAHO STRIKERS.

BOISE CITY (Idaho, Aug. 3.)—[By the Associated Press.] One of the most remarkable criminal trials ever occurring in this State was commenced today in the United States District Court. It is the case of twenty-five four d'Alema miners, who are charged with contempt of court in having violated an injunction of United States District Judge Beatty, restraining them from interfering with the workings of certain mines in the four d'Alema district. They are charged with having participated in the riots at the mines, where lives were lost and much property destroyed.

The proceedings today consisted of arguments upon the demurrer of the defense, which was overruled by the court. The judge also refused to entertain a plea in abatement, which alleged that a number of the defendants are foreigners and others are citizens of different States and that the court had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction against them. The judge gave the defense permission to incorporate this and other points raised in the plea in the answer, which must be filed by 10 o'clock this morning.

All the principle mine-owners and managers of the four d'Alema, with an army of witnesses, are here or on the way here. It is expected the testimony will be sensational.

SWEET BY A FLOOD.

A GREAT OVERFLOW NEAR ST. PAUL—Several Houses Carried Away.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Four acres of water, averaging twenty-five feet deep, in West St. Paul broke its banks tonight at the sluice and the water came down the ravine in a fifteen-foot wall, carrying four houses away. A three-story brick was torn all to pieces. August Williams, his wife and father-in-law, Mr. Horne, were in the block. Mr. Williams was drowned. William's legs and arms were broken and he was otherwise seriously injured. Horne had his legs broken and scalp cut, and was probably dying. Charles Kling was injured. His son Freddie was found some distance down the valley, with his legs broken. Several others were more or less injured. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

RUMORS OF A BIG FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Rumors of an important grain house being in trouble caused more or less stir on the Produce Exchange late yesterday afternoon, but the rumor could not be traced to any authoritative source. Mr. Nightingale, a moderate estimate of whose value is \$20,000,000, and pay less than \$8000 per annum in taxes. In exchange for the votes of 2000 employees coerced into voting the Republican ticket the Republican party has contrived to perpetuate this system. The platform demands that this condition of things be rectified.

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The Democratic caucus met and the session was one of dissension. The Texas delegation then left the hall, refusing to be bound by the agreement. Other members followed their example, taking the ground that the decision of the caucus will have no binding effect.

The caucus was in session three-quarters of an hour. It adopted without discussion the report of the World's Fair Peace Committee with a verbal amendment. The understanding is that the Rules Committee will report an order in the morning for final action on the Sundry Civil Bill after which the Durbin bill will be taken up.

The adoption of the report was unanimous, but at least half a dozen members were not in the caucus and refused to be bound by the agreement. The Kilgore, Bailey and Anthony of Texas, McGann and Durbin also refused to remain in the caucus. Those present insist that the sentiment in favor of the resolutions was so overwhelming that filibusters cannot do anything against it.

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The President in vetoing the bill says that at all times from the Territorial to the present the President has been efficient that a large accumulation has been swept away, and the office is now engaged on current business. It seems to the President that the transfer in whole or part of this business to the courts, some of whose dockets are already loaded, cannot tend to expedition, while it is manifest that by reason of the greater formality in the taking of testimony and the evidence required in court and the long distance settlers would have to travel, the costs would be enormously increased. As to the concurrent jurisdiction in the district courts and the Court of Claims the President says it is doubtful whether territorial courts are "district" courts within the meaning of the bill. If they are held not to be such, the effect of this legislation would be that all claims for land titles must come to Washington. The plaintiff, it will be observed by act, is also given the option to sue in the District courts or Court of Claims. The President cannot understand why the reference to it of Indian depredation and French spoliation claims, etc. Again, the bill is so indefinite in its provisions that it cannot be told, the President thinks, what function, if any, remains to be discharged by the General Land Office.

In conclusion, the President says that he is inclined to believe that if provisions were made as in section 1068 of the Revised Statutes, relating to claims in other departments for the transfer to a proper court under proper regulations, of certain contest cases, involving questions affecting large classes of claims, it would be a relief to the Land Office and would tend to the more speedy adjustment of land titles, a result which would be to the interest of all people. Nothing is more disadvantageous to a community, its progress and peace, than unsettled land titles. This bill, however, is so radical and so indefinite in its provisions that the President cannot approve it.

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THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

INCREASE MORE THAN 60 PER CENT. IN TWO YEARS.

334,425 COPIES IN JULY.

Sworn Circulation of the Times at Various Periods since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, J. M. CRAWFORD, Clerk of the County of Los Angeles.

Personally appeared before me, J. M. CRAWFORD, Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, the undersigned, who being duly sworn, depose and say that the daily records and press reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily circulation of this Times for the month of July, 1892, was as follows:

For August, 1890, 6,713 copies

For January, 1891, 8,889

For February, 1891, 8,889

For March, 1891, 8,889

For April, 1891, 8,889

For May, 1891, 8,889

For June, 1891, 8,889

For July, 1891, 8,889

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WANTED.

Situations Wanted-Female.

WANTED-POSITION BY A LADY.

WANTED-SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY.

WANTED-A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY.

WANTED-YOUNG WOMAN, POSITION.

WANTED-BY GERMAN GIRL, SITUATION.

WANTED-SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL.

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For Sale-Best Bargain.

For Sale-Home on Hope St.

For Sale-By Griffin & Hill.

For Sale-Home on 27th St.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
 H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
 W. A. SPALDING, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.
 ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer. C. G. ALLEN.
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Liberty and Law!

Security to American homes!
 Protection to American industries!
 Encouragement to American capital!
 American commerce and honest money!
 A free ballot and a fair count!
 Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,
 BENJ. HARRISON..... of Indiana.
 For Vice-President,
 WHITELAW REID..... of New York.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

AT THE OPERAHOUSE—Hoss and Hoss.

THE TIMES is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by express mail or carrier to any address at the rate of 50 cents per month, Sunday edition included. The address may be changed as desired if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

The front end of an electric car is the coolest place in town these days.

AND now there is another name for it, Congressman Cobb says he was "exhausted."

JOE MEDILL, the great Republican free-trader is for protection—against De Mores.

This is the season back East when the ice man wears a halo two sizes too large for him.

There is serious talk of the Democrats working a force bill on old man Dana of the New York Sun.

"A Taste of the World" is the title of a recent novel. This is a sequel to "Gory Mogory, or Biting the Dust."

They say the weather has actually been too hot back East for the boys to play ball. That settles it—it has been hot.

The Buffalo Times is early in printing editorials about "the Democratic picnic." The real simon-pure picnic will not take place until November.

Here is a happy thought from the Chicago Tribune: "An impression seems to prevail in Congress that Christopher Columbus was in favor of the Force Bill."

The city of Sioux Falls in the prohibition State of Iowa, is going into the saloon business. The municipal statesman can now get it put on slate and no questions asked.

UNCLE JERRY RISK is getting disliked about the weather beyond the Rockies. But the old man is responsible for the corn crop, and he has got to make it hump itself or lose his job.

His clipper ships are likely to rip the big railroad pool right up the back, and the shippers of California are saying with a unanimous voice: "Let the ripping begin we can stand it."

Some dirty pop in Madera has been posting notices on a church door maligning ladies of the congregation. If the rascal can be caught there ought to be a small shortage in the hemp crop at Madera.

The Toledo Blade suggests that Joe Medill inveigle De Mores into a Chicago alley and fight him there, and that the essence of Chicago River would wipe the French citizen out in one round. But we are sure Joe don't hate anybody bad enough to do such a thing as that.

The Democracy of San Francisco are having an animal and ornithological time calling each other names and raising welts on Websterian brows to beat the world. There is nothing in the business so interesting as a band of Bourbon gladiators in the act of disliking each other.

LOS ANGELES' three-wheeled phaeton has reached the hands of the Eastern paragon and they make much merriment thereof. A Chicago paper thinks the three-legged horse down in Tennessee that trots a mile in six minutes would be about the proper caper to locomote the thing.

The phenologist who took stock of Adlai Stevenson's bumps the other day says Ad prefers "the clear, cool heights of philosophy." Well, if the upper regions of old philosophy are cool, why shouldn't he? Don't live in Illinois, where the mercury has been a blin' out of the thermometer!

It took 550 ballots to nominate a man for Congress in Ohio recently, which is just 549 more than it takes in this district of California. Those Ohio chaps will have to come over here and get some pointers on stuffing things. Of course the possibility of said stuffing being knocked out on election day has nothing to do with the case.

Will that glorious time ever get here when the office will seek the man? The spectacle of an individual conning and scheming for two years to get a nomination, then stuffing ballot boxes, repeating and doing all the other nasty things known to unscrupulous politicians to make sure of the result, is not one that the self-respecting citizen can observe with complacency. As a matter of fact, the man who brings himself out for a public position ought to be the one not to get it.

What the Democrats Would Do.

The Democratic party having declared in its platform that the Government of the United States has no authority under the Constitution to levy taxes for the protection of industries, thus committing itself to a radical free trade policy, it behooves the people of this country to find out exactly what is proposed in this departure from the established system, and to note exactly what the Democrats propose to do should they obtain the reins of power.

If it is not permissible to protect American products by a tariff tax, then any tariff that is collected must be laid upon articles not produced in this country. It would be folly to attempt to raise the requisite revenue for the Government from the few products thus imported, since the imposition of such a heavy tax would raise them to the line of luxuries which the masses could not afford and thus greatly restrict the importations.

Great Britain, which is the model of the Democracy's "tariff for revenue" idea, collects duties on the following articles: Beer, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, currants, figs, plate, plums, prunes, raisins, rum, brandy, gin, other spirits, tea, tobacco and wine. These duties last year yielded Great Britain \$19,479,471, or about one-third of the amount needed for the maintenance of the government.

If the Democrats should come into power and maintain absolute consistency in their announced policy they could not tax even this limited line of products, since many of them are of home production. By laying a tax that would stop short of prohibition on tea, coffee, cocoa, dye stuffs, fancy woods and such things as the United States does not yield, they would be able, perhaps, to raise one-third of the revenues required.

The other two-thirds would have to be raised by such a system of taxation as was resorted to during the war—on bank checks, notes, mortgages, deeds, on home manufactures, such as matches, carriages, furniture, boots and shoes and on incomes. If this were done, who would then be shouting about war taxes in time of peace?

The industries of the country would suffer enough in all reason from the overturning of the tariff, but with such burdens of taxation imposed confusion would be worse confounded.

No, the country is not yet ready for an industrial revolution such as the Democrats proposed after a half-hour of hot-headed clamor led by Henry Watterson and his Southern coadjutors.

It is best that we should look to what matters in cold blood and see to what extremes such a policy would commit the country. Even the larger part of the Democrats are not prepared for such sweeping and drastic measures.

Trade Tyranny is Doomed.

The outcome of the labor troubles at Homestead and Pittsburgh and in the mining regions of Idaho, now pretty well foreshadowed, ought to prove a convincing lesson to organized labor in the United States that nothing is worse for their cause in the long run than an angry resort to injustice and violence.

The sympathies of the American people are strongly inclined toward the laboring classes. Most of the people of the country are themselves workers in some field, and even the most of those who are well-to-do or affluent can remember the time when they had to face the world in a struggle for bread and butter.

Society has not yet been molded into hard and fast lines dividing the aristocracy from the proletariat so that there is lack of sympathy between them, and we hope the evil day when such may be the case is far off.

The greatest pride of America has been the freedom vouchsafed to its individual citizens. This freedom has found its best exemplification in the privilege of every man to better his fortunes, to cross social lines, to achieve by industry and genius the proudest position in the land. Thus the whole trend of our political economy has been to dignify labor and extend its rights and privileges. By the policy of tariff protection, which has held away since the early days of the Republic, we have really surrounded our country with a Chinese wall. And to what end? Simply that we might maintain here conditions beneficial to labor. Simply that the industrial systems of the rest of the world, which have already reduced labor to a low level, should not invade our country and similarly affect American workingmen. The worst that can be said against the American protective tariff system is that it is an effort to maintain an artificial condition as against the tendencies of all the rest of the world. But this artificial condition—the promotion of the welfare of the common people—is one of the central ideas of our federation, a grand purpose, the cornerstone of our greatness.

Thus, as we say, the sympathies of the American people are with the laboring classes, and so strong and so general have these sympathies been that they have shaped the policy of the Nation.

sible than a tyranny by organized capital. Between the two there is a happy medium guaranteeing justice to each. This embodies the genius of our American institutions. Beyond these limits the sympathies of the great mass of the American people will not go. Just as it is guaranteed to every citizen that by energy and thrift he may accumulate property and rise in the social scale, so it must be guaranteed that, when he shall have risen he shall be protected in the products of his labor. The system is necessarily indivisible. It must stand or fall together. There is no benefit in allowing a man to get ahead in the world if he is not allowed to enjoy the results of his effort.

The principle of equity is carried even further when we say that, since the whole people have agreed to protect laboring men in their rights, it is not permissible for a part of the laboring classes to oppress another part. It matters not under what system this is attempted—call it "organized labor" or what you will. Unorganized labor has just as many rights as organized labor.

A man's a man for a' that, And every American citizen has the privilege under the Constitution to labor and enjoy his earnings. American freedom in its broadest sense demands, then, that labor shall be protected not only from the tyranny of capital, but from the tyranny of labor as well. "Organized labor" in the United States, under the guise of unions and federated trades has attempted such tyranny both against capital and against labor. In fact, the sort of despotism directed against working people who do not choose to affiliate with and sustain the organizations in their extreme course, is more galling and insupportable than any in justice attempted against capital.

The tyranny of labor against labor is most vindictive and cruel. It taboos a man and drives him out to starve—not because he has committed any crime against God or man—but because he is unworthy in any respect—but because he has dared to assert his rights as an American freeman, refusing to bow down to the impetuous, known as a labor organization.

It is against this un-American, unlawful, iniquitous tendency that THE TIMES has earnestly and consistently protested for a long time, and fought with some measure of success. It is for the rights of citizenship, the rights of manhood that we demand justice and fair play. The sins of "organized labor" are upon its own head. It has gone too far. It has outraged the principles of American freedom. Instead of standing for the protection of the laboring classes, it has assumed the rôle of tyrant over them; instead of respecting the rights of property, it has overridden them with the audacity of a robber upon the highway.

Such a course is bound to fail. It has produced a reaction of sentiment in the liberty-loving classes of the country which will not stop until the aggressive tendency of labor organizations is checked and they are taught by severe lessons their proper place in the great economic system.

The Baltimore American calls attention to coincidences connected with the near approach of the planet Mars (the god of war) which are striking, though not necessarily a proof of the overruling influence of astrology in the affairs of men. On the 7th inst. Mars will be the nearest it has been to the earth for fifteen years. Late in July of 1877 the Pittsburgh riots were attracting attention; in August, fifteen years before, the battles of Manassas were fought; in the middle of August of 1847 the great battle of Churubusco, in the Mexican war took place. Mars, certainly, has nothing to do with calamities and casualties in this country, for they have been as many and as severe in other years and seasons. The coincidence, is, however, striking, taken in connection with the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene troubles.

Take off the tariff on oranges, raisins and prunes and where would California be? Here is an object lesson so close at home that discussion about affairs at Homestead or any other place is a waste of time. The free-traders will have hard work to convince the intelligent horticulturists of the Golden State that the election of the Stuffed Prophet would be a good thing as a business proposition.

Several letters were also read from Secretary Thompson, who stated that he was working on the plans of the California building and would soon be able to give definite information as regards the space and installation of exhibits. He also writes that the association has been taken with reference to the inspectors of the exhibits, supposing that the majority of the goods being prepared would be sent to the preliminary exhibition in San Francisco this winter, where the inspection would be made by persons appointed by the commission. In cases where the exhibit was not sent to this exhibition the commission would, no doubt, appoint the inspectors for the various localities. He also informed the association that nothing has been done in the matter of a State fish exhibit. He complimented the southern counties on the active work being done by the free access to the exhibit, stating that were the balance of the State as well organized he would have but little doubt but what the State exhibit would be a grand success.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.—The Frohman company presented *The Major's Appointment* and *Gloriana* to another delighted audience at the Grand last night.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—The great comedian, Charlie Reed, a most pronounced California favorite, and William Collier will be seen here tonight for the first time at the Grand in their original creation, *Hoss and Hoss*. The piece is a characteristic production of Charlie Reed's that keeps the audience in a broad grin or a roar the entire evening. It contains catchy music and all the latest fads in songs, and as the company is said to be clever the present engagement will doubtless be one of the most pleasant ones of the season.

Somewhat Mixed.
 [Evening Express, Wednesday.]

Mr. McDonald, an employee of the Atlantic and Pacific road at Needles, is an unfortunate man. Twenty years ago he had an eye knocked out by a baseball. By sympathetic action the other eye was so badly affected that the organ had to be cut out entirely to prevent total loss of sight. Dr. N. H. Morrison performed the operation today.

TWO GREAT PAPERS.

Republican Literature for the Campaign—Only \$1.50 a Year.

Under a special arrangement with the New York Weekly Tribune, foremost among national Republican journals—conducted by Whitelaw Reid—the great paper and the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR (12 pages) will be sent by us to any address in the United States for \$1.50, cash in advance.

Or we will send the DAILY TIMES by mail 3 months and the Weekly Tribune one year both for \$2.50.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Meeting of the Southern California Association.

Encouraging Reports Presented from the Various Committees.

Expense of Forwarding Exhibits Within the State Building.

The State Commission will be asked to defray the cost—Meeting of the Executive Committee—Financial Statement.

The quarterly meeting of the Southern California World's Fair Association was called to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Chamber of Commerce with Thomas R. Bard in the chair. Frank Wiggins acted as secretary. The other members present were Messrs. Kimball, Jones, Young, Fish, Crafts, Bundy, McIntyre, Klokke, Forrester, Wells, Mosher, Teale.

After the reading of the minutes the secretary read a report on the grain, honey, mineral and citrus exhibits, which were recommended for immediate action in the arrangement for a better exhibition of these products.

Mr. Wells brought up the matter having the State Commission pay all the expenses incurred in forwarding and arranging exhibits within the State building and expressed a desire that this association direct a communication to Mr. Rose and the commission relative to the matter.

Mr. Forrester thereupon moved, and it was duly carried, that the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft a letter to Messrs. Rose and Ferguson, commissioners of the southern districts, and correspond with other members of the commission with reference to the State Commission paying all expenses of the exhibits in the State building, and helping toward the expenses of exhibits in the department buildings.

Said committee to watch the interests of the association and secure for the southern counties the assistance due by virtue of the taxes paid into the State Treasury.

Mr. Fish moved that the committee be instructed to draft a letter to the State Commission, asking that the State Commission pay all expenses of the exhibits in the State building, and helping toward the expenses of exhibits in the department buildings.

Communications were read from the department in Chicago stating that the list of the trees which had been forwarded by the association that were expected to be exhibited in the country and outdoor space had been received and that the selection was very satisfactory to the chief of the horticultural department, requesting, however, that we obtain larger specimens of citrus trees for display, if possible, and increase the number of ornamental trees.

A communication was also read from the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, stating that the sale of goods for immediate delivery would not be permitted, except where special concessions were allowed. That the policy under which the exposition is working is that merchandise in the associated sense of the word will under no circumstances be permitted. Exhibits may be used as samples, however, from which orders may be taken and filled from a depot or storehouse outside of the grounds in various localities. He also informed the association that nothing has been done in the matter of a State fish exhibit. He complimented the southern counties on the active work being done by the free access to the exhibit, stating that were the balance of the State as well organized he would have but little doubt but what the State exhibit would be a grand success.

Several letters were also read from Secretary Thompson, who stated that he was working on the plans of the California building and would soon be able to give definite information as regards the space and installation of exhibits. He also writes that the association has been taken with reference to the inspectors of the exhibits, supposing that the majority of the goods being prepared would be sent to the preliminary exhibition in San Francisco this winter, where the inspection would be made by persons appointed by the commission. In cases where the exhibit was not sent to this exhibition the commission would, no doubt, appoint the inspectors for the various localities. He also informed the association that nothing has been done in the matter of a State fish exhibit. He complimented the southern counties on the active work being done by the free access to the exhibit, stating that were the balance of the State as well organized he would have but little doubt but what the State exhibit would be a grand success.

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ature, L. E. Mosher, chairman, reported that they were waiting for the various county organizations to decide whether they wished to publish separate pamphlets or join in the general pamphlet descriptive of the six counties. A majority of the representatives present favored the latter plan. Mr. Fish of Riverside, however, thought their association would prefer a separate pamphlet. The matter was referred to members of the various organizations, with instructions to report at the next meeting definitely which one they would adopt. This decision seemed to be favorable toward using a small pamphlet and printing them in great numbers.

The Committee on Citrus Fruit Trees reported progress. Mr. Bidwell, chairman of this committee, was authorized to begin a tour of inspection throughout the district preparatory to collecting and arranging the exhibits.

Mr. McIntyre reported in behalf of the bee men that the exhibition of honey would have to be postponed until next year, as it was impossible to get a sufficient amount to make any very elaborate exhibit. Several indignant bee men made applications for private exhibits.

The Committee on Irrigation reported progress. The committee then adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in September.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

Cases Disposed of in the Police Court.

In the Police Court before Justice Austin yesterday Peter Geldmacker was tried on a charge of disturbing the peace of Officer Collins of the Chinatown squad and Cora Powelson. He kicked up a row in the Powelson woman's crib and was arrested by Collins. He was fined \$10.

Dan Daly, the "hobo," who raised a row in the Basket saloon on Alameda street and attempted to clean out Officer Dwyer and Patrick McLaughlin, was tried in Justice Austin's Court yesterday. He was convicted on two charges, one for being drunk and the other for disturbing the peace. On the first charge he was fined \$1 and on the second \$25.

Thomas Kelley was tried in the Police Court yesterday for disturbing the peace and chasing a woman with a spade. He was very drunk when he started on the warpath and the Court left him out on a \$25 fine.

Charles Zawatzky, the young boy who was arrested Sunday night on a charge of assault to commit rape on the person of little Nora Bellinger, was examined in Justice Stanton's Court yesterday and discharged. He was immediately re-arrested and taken before Police Justice Austin on a charge of battery. He entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial. The case was set for next Wednesday morning, with bail fixed at \$200.

There were but two drunks in the Police Court yesterday. They were given lighted candles in the city prison.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Regular Weekly Report for Southern California.

Following is the regular weekly weather and crop bulletin for Southern California for the week ending August 1:

Ventura county—Bardadele: Nights cool and foggy, beneficial to corn, potatoes and beans. Prospect for beans below the average.

Los Angeles county—Lancaster: Grain is coming in for shipment earlier than last year. The palms: The peach crop will be good yield; slight frost brought about by last year. Pasadena: Heavy fog and unseasonably cool weather during the week. Apricots nearly finished; early peaches are ripe, crop very heavy, necessitating extensive pruning. Highest temperature, 83°; lowest, 54°. Duarte: Cloudy nights; a few days have retarded ripening of peaches. Highest temperature, 80°; lowest, 54°. Pomona: Apricot crop small; peaches just beginning to ripen; crop of peaches brought \$25; crop just about 1100 tons. Peach crop coming in; prices range from \$25 to \$30 per ton for fruit. Prune crop about all contracted for at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton. Prospect for oranges good for average crop; no frost so good now.

Covina: Weather cool with foggy mornings. Apricots gone, peaches and nectarines coming in; fair crop of all deciduous fruits.

Orange county—Tustin: Apricots about cleared up; dried fruit mostly sold at 10 to 12 cents; peaches are in good demand; considerable for the morning, rest of day clear with no extreme heat.

San Diego county—San Diego: Fruit plentiful; grapes reported to be looking well; figs in good condition. National City: Warmer weather is needed for all vegetation.

THE CHRISTIANS.

Assembly of Southern California Churches at Redondo.

The Assembly of the Christian Churches of Southern California is in session at Redondo. The grounds around the Chautauqua building which is occupied by the convention, are covered with the tents of those attending the assembly. Among the prominent ministers of Southern California in attendance are: Rev. A. C. Smith of Los Angeles, Dr. G. W. Patton of Pasadena, J. P. Taylor of Glendale, F. M. Douling of Pomona, Rev. Abrams of San Bernardino, Col. Ogden of Riverside, J. P. Ralston of San Jacinto, A. B. Morkle of San Diego, and W. U. Utter of Orange. The convention on Sunday-school work closed last night after a profitable session of two days. Today the Endeavor Convention assemblies. A large and enthusiastic attendance is expected.

On Friday night Rev. A. C. Smith of Los Angeles will lecture on "A Trip to the Endeavor Convention at New York."

WON IN THE NINTH.

Uncle Captures the First Game of the Series.

Prof. Jack Fanning Responsible for the Victory.

Pitched Great Ball and Made a Most Timely Hit.

A First-class Exhibition, Both Teams Doing Good Work from the Opening to the Close—Glenavlin's Circus Play.

Los Angeles..... 6 4 2 333
 San Francisco..... 4 3 2 333
 Oakland..... 6 3 4 333

PROF. JACK FANNING took a hand with the stick yesterday afternoon and won out a game for his Uncle, which, in some respects, was one of the finest exhibitions seen here for some time. The Angels started out much as they did a week ago and dropped the opening game in the last inning by a score of 4 to 3.

Both Hoss and Fanning were in excellent form and base hits were about as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. Five safe ones were parceled out by each twirler, but the professor was the more effective of the two in times of emergency. The Angels found it utterly impossible to crowd two hits into one inning and Spies' good right arm was a terror to opposing baserunners. Newman, on the other hand, evidently had an off day and by two poor throws allowed a couple of men to score.

Reitz made a good stop of Stafford's shot in the opening inning, but threw wide to first, and Wright followed with a safe hit; Treway struck out and Wright went out on McCauley's hit to Spies, who threw wide to first in an easy chance to retire the batter at first.

"Pop" stole second, went to third, on Pete Sweeney's error of Glenavlin's hit, which scored Stafford, and stole in on a throw to second.

Uncle's men came back with a couple. Hoss and Pete Sweeney walked to first, and both of them scored on a passed ball and a poor throw by Newman.

In the second the visitors took the lead, counting once with an earned run on Danny Sweeney's double and Fanning's single.

THE COURTS.

Two Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

One of Gibbs' Numerous Land Deal Appeals Denied.

Judge Clark's Decision in the San Pedro Case Reversed.

A City Can Reasonably Change Its Boundaries, but Cannot Exclude so Much Territory as to Practically Disincorporate.

The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment and order of Judge Van Dyke in the case of Charles E. Rising (respondent) vs. Edward A. Gibbs (appellant), was received from headquarters yesterday by Deputy Clerk Ashmore for filing in this city.

The opinion of Commissioner Foot, which is concurred in by both of his colleagues and endorsed by Justices De Haven, McFarland and Sharpstein, handed down therein in its entirety.

This action is to set aside and cancel a deed, which, it is alleged, defendant, without plaintiff's consent, fraudulently abstracted from a safe, where it had been deposited in escrow by plaintiff, pending the completion of a proposed sale of the land described therein to the defendant. It is further alleged in the complaint that after getting possession of the deed in this fraudulent manner, defendant kept it and caused it to be recorded; that no money was ever paid for the purchase of the property; that defendant refused and still refuses to pay the consideration of the deed so fraudulently obtained and recorded, or to restore the property by reconveyance to plaintiff. It is prayed that the deed be ordered delivered to plaintiff and canceled.

As will readily be seen the action is, in its nature, to quiet the title of the plaintiff to his property, by ordering a deed to be cancelled, which has surreptitiously and fraudulently come to the possession of the defendant, and had been recorded by him to the injury of the plaintiff. The findings are not supported by the evidence. The evidence for the plaintiff fully makes out its case, that the defendant is duly contradicted thereto, but seems not to have any weight given to it by the trial court.

The evidence as to value of the land and the consideration for the proposed sale, was proper to meet the contention of defendant, that the consideration paid for the land described in the deed, was the sum of \$332.95, a small and inadequate price for it, and which the evidence showed on the trial, was a mere account owed by plaintiff to defendant.

We perceive no error whatever in this record and are of opinion that the appeal is totally devoid of merit, and advise that the judgment and order refusing a new trial be affirmed.

JUDGES' DECISIONS OVERULED.

The decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the judgment of Judge Clark in the case of E. Wiedwald (respondent) vs. Dodson et al., trustees of the city of San Pedro (appellants) on application for a writ of mandate to compel defendants to call a special election and submit to the electors of San Pedro the question of excluding therefrom certain territory described in the petition was also filed here yesterday.

In a learned opinion on the subject, which is concurred in by Justices De Haven and Sharpstein, Justice McFarland says:

"Passing other points made by appellants, it is clear that the judgment must be reversed upon the findings as to the extent and the proportion of the population which would be excluded from the city if the judgment were affirmed. The proceeding before the Board of Trustees was under the statute approved March 9, 1889, entitled, 'An act to provide for changing the boundaries of cities and municipal corporations, and to exclude territory therefrom.' (Statutes 1889, page 358.)

The act was evidently intended to provide for an ordinary, reasonable change of boundaries of a city, but it was clearly not intended as a means by which a city might be practically disincorporated. It is based upon the theory that the city whose boundaries are to be changed, shall continue its existence, and provides for many things to be done by the city after the change, for instance, to levy taxes upon the excluded territory. But by the election which the trustees are compelled by the judgment in the case at bar to order, if the vote should be in the affirmative, there would be excluded from the city nearly the whole of its territory, nine-tenths of the population, and four-fifths of its trustees, and the whole number of voters left would 'not exceed thirty.'

Adding to these thirty voters as many resident non-voters as could be reasonably estimated, there would not be nearly one-half the population necessary to form a municipal corporation of the lowest class. This would be not to change the boundaries, but to practically disincorporate the city. To interpret the statute as contemplating such result would be to violate the maxim, *Qui hæret in litera, hæret in cortice.* The learned judge of the court below would perhaps have adopted these views if he had not felt constrained by the opinion expressed in his conclusions of law that the court has no discretion to issue the writ. In this view we think he was mistaken. We think that the correct doctrine is expressed in 'Higginson on Extraordinary Remedies' (sec. 9). 'The case at bar comes within the principle just stated (State vs. Comm. of Boston, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, AUG. 3, 1892.

The San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board reports the following stocks of grain, etc., in city Call Board warehouses at the close of July, and on the 1st of that month:

Item	1st	31st
Wheat.....	1,555	2,061
Barley.....	6,338	10,739
Oats.....	1,828	1,130
Corn.....	1,049	1,832
Brans.....	87	131

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Wheat.....	1,555	2,061
Barley.....	6,338	10,739
Oats.....	1,828	1,130
Corn.....	1,049	1,832
Brans.....	87	131

The receipts in July, 1892, were 27,622 tons wheat, 19,720 barley, 11,119 oats, 780 corn and 2070 bran.

The stocks of wheat, July 31, 1892, in all Call Board warehouses were as follows:

Item	1st	31st
Wheat.....	1,555	2,061
Barley.....	6,338	10,739
Oats.....	1,828	1,130
Corn.....	1,049	1,832
Brans.....	87	131

Total..... 30,142
As against 33,172 tons on July 31, 1891.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—In railroad stocks there was no trading of importance. Fluctuations were confined to the smallest fractions. The industrials, especially lead and the gas stocks, advanced materially. The close was fairly active, but firm.

Government bonds were dull, but steady. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Money—On call, easy; closing offered at 1 1/2 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 1/2 to 4 1/2. STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady; 60-day bills, 4.87 to 4.88 1/2.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.
[In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, thus: "Central Pacific, 84 1/2-84 3/4," the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.]

Am. Express.....	119	Or. S. L.....	24
Atchison.....	40 1/2-39 1/2	Or. Nav.....	78
Can. Pac.....	88 1/2	North Am.....	14 1/2
Can. South.....	53 1/2	P. Mail.....	34 1/2
Can. Pac.....	30 1/2	Pacific O's.....	*106 1/2
C.R.&O.....	102 1/2-102 1/2	Pull. Palace.....	196



PASADENA.

All of That Special School Tax Must Be Levied This Year.

At Least That Is the Opinion of Mr. McLaughlin.

Some Happenings of the Past Three Years.

People Continue to flock to the Mountains and Mesquites—The Republican Club Meets Tonight—Brevities and Personal.

On April 15 last the Pasadena school district levied an extra tax of \$10,000 for additional school facilities. The board of directors, as now constituted, find that this amount is in excess of what will be needed during the ensuing year. Director Boynton, who is the secretary of the board, was accordingly instructed to communicate with District Attorney McLaughlin to obtain his opinion on the following questions:

Must the Supervisors levy the whole amount this year?

Can the Supervisors levy, say \$5000, the present year (1892-3) and \$5000 next year (1893-4)?

Can the Supervisors levy, say \$5000, the present year (1892-3) without making any levy next year or thereafter?

The following reply was received yesterday from Mr. McLaughlin:

"In reply to yours of July 29, relative to the \$10,000 tax voted by your district on April 15 last, I would say that I am of the opinion that the proceedings being regular, the Board of Supervisors must levy the whole amount this year and have not the power to levy only \$5000 this year and the balance next year, nor levy one-half this year and not make a levy next year. The proceedings taken on the election control in this matter, and the papers show that it was the intention and will of the electors, when voting, to levy a \$10,000 tax, and that intention and will, being expressed, is the only authority upon which the Board of Supervisors can make the levy."

The above opinion was drawn up by Deputy B. M. Marble. It is no doubt correct from a legal standpoint, and if it is, it can safely be asserted that a good many of the taxpayers of this district will feel like going off to some quiet spot and kicking one another.

The facts of the election referred to above are fresh in the minds of all. Many who the previous fall voted against a special tax, which was not carried at that time, are now voting for it. The tax is a tax rather than the schools close, and upon the explicit assurance of the old board that an additional \$10,000 would be actually needed to defray the expenses of the coming year. Now these same voters are told by the present board that no such sum as an extra \$10,000 will be needed. The board goes further and asserts that \$5000 will likely more than cover the ground.

After the general public had been apprised of this fact it was hoped that there might be a loophole of escape by having the Supervisors levy only \$5000 this year and an equal amount or nothing at all next year, as the probability is that the school can be run within the amount of appropriations as prescribed by law. But the same law steps in and says that if the people have voted to levy a tax, they will have to come to time this year to the tune of \$10,000, whether all of the money, or half of it, or money or any of the money is needed or not.

THREE YEARS AGO.

There was only one railroad running into Pasadena.

The fire department was a mockery and a sham and there was no such thing as an electric alarm clock.

There was no athletic club.

It took the best part of a day to go to Los Angeles and return.

Some of the city officials got bigger salaries than they did now.

The Hotel Green was not the Hotel Green, but it had just as big an annex.

Pasadena had no band and no general concert every other Saturday night.

Prof. Lowe had not begun to build a mountain railroad.

There were no electric cars that the sewer system would ever be completed.

The present public library was neither paid for nor opened by the city.

There were no books in a cupboard on row down Dayton street.

There was neither a Terminal station nor a Hotel Green Park.

There were about the same number of deadbeats that exist here today.

No one had ever heard of Throop University.

Less attention was paid to the water question and politics than now.

There was only one telegraph company operating in town.

There was a bicycle club, but fewer bicycles than there are now.

The bifurcated skirt wasn't in it and not one of the fair devotees of the saddle dreamed of ever riding astride.

Local statesmen were comparatively few.

B. C. Webster had never heard of Ferris.

Scoville's Park was an unknown quantity.

L. H. Buchanan hadn't forged to the front as an inventor.

The wind blew through A. J. Painter's whiskers.

Less attention was paid to the State Assembly and how to get there.

People accustomed to being full had to continue in the evil of their ways, for there was no chloride of gold institute to help them out.

A person could ride from Pasadena to Linda Vista on a street car.

There was a telephone on Mt. Wilson.

The board of directors was about as inactive an institution as it is now.

There were not half as many handsome houses as now.

The merchants were not as progressive.

Some people were single who are now married and vice versa.

Pasadena didn't realize what a great future was in store for her—the reputation of being not only the crown of the San Gabriel Valley, but the garden spot of America.

Warren was a poor man.

A meeting of the Pasadena Prohibition Club will be held this evening at Strong's Hall. Those who attend will be regaled with some special music by the organ-granized glee club, which will appear on this occasion in largely-increased numbers. Addresses will be made by some prominent local speakers. The principal business will be the selection of twenty-four delegates to the county convention, which will be held in Los Angeles August 11, and which will be addressed by Col. Eli Ritter of Indiana, a noted leader and orator.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Mrs. H. S. Sherman spent yesterday at Santa Monica.

Pasadena Commandery met in regular session last night.

The Messrs. Vandervoort and party will go over to Catalina today.

Blankets at night are more serviceable than overcoats at noon.

Attend the Republican Club meeting at the City Hall this evening.

A meeting of the Athletic Club directors was held yesterday evening.

Rolla Manahan is spending a vacation of a couple of weeks at Avalon.

It has been a long time since Pasadena has been afflicted with a fire.

Constable Johnson was out from Los Angeles yesterday looking up witnesses for a case that came up for trial in the afternoon.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Box Factory Destroyed by Fire.

The Loss Estimated at \$9000 with \$3000 Insurance.

The Supposed Murderer of Capt. McKelvey in Jail.

Meeting of the Riverside Trustees—Important Street Improvements Under Consideration—Serious Stage Accident.

SAN BERNARDINO.

At 3 a.m. yesterday the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, and a survey of the surroundings revealed a great light in the southwestern part of the city. The three horse carts hastened in the direction of the light and found the box and tray factory, planning mill and lumber yard of H. A. Guernsey, corner First and H streets, all ablaze. The boys of the fire department worked hard, but they could save nothing except some green lumber. There was \$3000 worth of lumber in the building, and the loss is estimated at \$9000. Mr. Guernsey will probably rebuild at once.

The Eastern Star degrees will be conferred this evening on all members of Pasadena chapter and all visiting members in good standing are invited to be present.

Yesterday morning and the early afternoon were rather too hot for comfort, but toward evening a brisk breeze sprang up and some clouds behind their appearance, which promised a cooler night.

A business meeting of the Valley Hunt will be held this evening at the clubhouse, on Colorado Court. On Saturday a regular monthly meeting of the organization will be held at the clubhouse, between the hours of 4 and 7, which will be an occasion of special interest to the children of the members.

A ride to Altadena over the Terminal road will prove a revelation to those who have not kept themselves posted on the improvement that has been making in this section during the past year or so. One is especially impressed with the large amount of land that has been set out recently to fruit trees.

POMONA.

A Lively Session of the City Council—Fruit Returns.

The City Council had a regular meeting Tuesday night, and the business coming before it assumed such enormous proportions that it adjourned without getting through the matter of the city's water supply. The next meeting, the Council gave permission to Mrs. D. H. Hurlt to locate the new fountain on Main just below the crossing which connects Zille's jewelry store and the National Bank of Pomona, and left the water supply to be transacted at the next meeting. The Council gave permission to Mrs. D. H. Hurlt to locate the new fountain on Main just below the crossing which connects Zille's jewelry store and the National Bank of Pomona, and left the water supply to be transacted at the next meeting.

There came some very remarkable proceedings.

R. Adams and Maj. J. A. Driml of the Board of Education called before the Council and explained that as the board had about \$7000 more than the new buildings would cost, it had held several meetings and concluded that, as the new buildings had no approved system of ventilation, it thought best to put in the Sneed system, which would cost about \$4000 more. The board also explained the workings of the system fully, and said that it would be a great improvement on the old system, and that it would be a great improvement on the old system, and that it would be a great improvement on the old system.

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VENTURA COUNTY.

Rapid Progress of the Electric Road—Broomfield's Appliance—A Very Rapid Progress.

The electric street-car lines are making rapid progress. They are now well down on Main street, and by the end of this week will be on the avenue. In places along the street the grade will have to be changed by either filling in or digging out.

One of the most remarkable yields of apricots from a single tree is reported from the orchard of J. S. Briggs, on the avenue. From careful records it is ascertained that the tree produced 3 tons and 200 pounds of fruit.

H. W. Connor, of Walker & Connor, fell from a box a few days ago, and was very close to breaking a rib. He is laid up as a consequence.

It is expected that the forthcoming campaign of the Seventh Regiment in this place will be more than usually interesting to members of the State militia by reason of the fact that the camp will be held in the grounds of the Driving Park.

Hon. Thomas R. Bard, the Republican elector-at-large from the state, was in town from his headquarters at Escondido Monday. He states that active preparations for the District Fair, to be held at his place this year, beginning August 30, are in progress and that it promises to exceed last year's attempt. There are eighty-two entries made of horses already.

J. P. Water Company, with a capital of \$20,000, has been incorporated, with D. T. Perkins, A. J. Salisbury, Sherman and the Garber and Thomas R. Bard as incorporators. The object of the company is to supply the Los Posas region with water.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Miss Myrtle Shepherd and Lee W. Lloyd, which is to take place at this place on the 10th inst.

The second undertaking parlors in this county will be opened here this week by Ed. Kelly.

Frank Richards, who was arrested on yesterday's Santa Fe for overland for Port Scott, Kan.

Miss Juliet and Eva Slocum returned yesterday from a visit with friends and relatives in Santa Fe.

Messrs. Copley and Hoogstraal's six-ropes stage from Little Bear Valley met with a mishap yesterday. The stage, recklessly, when about half-way down the grade the stage, with twelve passengers, overturned and the team ran about a mile with the horses and the workmen piling up. All the occupants were more or less injured by their sudden descent into a patch of thorny brush, but serious injuries were sustained. Very fortunate for every one concerned.

At the last meeting of the City Trustees the committee appointed to investigate the needs for the opening of Brook and Woodlawn avenues reported in favor of opening Woodlawn, but not the other.

The ordinance to accept certain streets in additions to the city was passed to a second reading.

The City Marshal reported \$1071.50 collected for licenses. For sprinkling \$1071.50, for scavenger service, \$1071.50, for the total sum collected by the Marshal to \$1071.50.

Residents on Olivewood avenue petitioned the board to grade the avenue. The petition was read and filed without action. The petition of A. Callahan for larger compensation for removing paper trees on Magnolia avenue was denied.

During the month of July the city marshal reported \$1071.50 for police, \$1071.50 for fire, \$1071.50 for scavenger service, \$1071.50 for the total sum collected by the Marshal to \$1071.50.

Leaves of absence were granted Marshal Dickson for one month, Judge Noland, one month, and Trustee King, one month.

Adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

NEW TENNIS GROUNDS.

Tennis is flourishing in this city. The club is going to construct four new courts upon the Arlington Hotel block, the free use of which H. B. Everett has very kindly granted to the club.

The location of the new courts and room at the Arlington Hotel block, the free use of which H. B. Everett has very kindly granted to the club.

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